

McCarthy endorses McGovern
McGovern could avert split
Anti-war vote

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Sen. McCarthy, the anti-war candidate and challenger for the 1968 presidential nomination, today endorsed Sen. McGovern for the nomination.

McCarthy passed over his former Minnesota and former Iowa senator, Hubert H. Humphrey, and indicated that his latest Gallup polls show Sen. McGovern equalling Sen. Humphrey in strength as election opponent for President Nixon.

Mr. McCarthy referred to "the riding importance of the anti-war issue" in a statement urging his supporters in Iowa to vote for Sen. McGovern.

On West Coast
Mr. McGovern and Mr. Humphrey were campaigning in West Coast, looking to Tuesday's primaries in Oregon and Idaho. Sen. Humphrey centered his efforts in Idaho, where 271 delegates are at stake in the June 6 primary.

Mr. McGovern, favored in Oregon and Rhode Island, yesterday in Phoenix, Ariz., he marched with Mexican-American farm workers and received the endorsement of their leader, Cesar Chavez.

Mexican-Americans make up 15 percent of the California Democratic vote and Sen. McGovern made heavily on the Chavez endorsement, plus the support received Thursday from Coretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King Jr., to win votes from California's minority groups in the primary.

He said yesterday that Sen. Humphrey intended to offer him a vice-presidential candidacy. Mr. Humphrey becomes the presidential candidate. But Sen. McGovern said he had "other plans."

Wallace Doing Well
In Maryland, an aide to Gov. George O. Wallace of Alabama, who was shot last Monday, said he was progressing normally although his legs remained paralyzed.

Gov. Joe Camp, Gov. Wallace's secretary, said his campaign in Oregon, New Mexico and Rhode Island would depend on a deal on television and newspaper advertising.

Earlier, Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia said that he is ready to substitute for Mr. Wallace on the campaign trail.

"I will walk for him, talk for him and work for him in the state he represents," Mr. Maddox said. He said Gov. Wallace, rose political power as an ardent segregationist.

Sources in Gov. Wallace's temporary campaign headquarters at his home in Silver Spring, Md., said the governor will be transferred to a Birmingham medical center whenever the weather permits. It was cloudy and rainy over the weekend.

Sen. McGovern and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, who dropped active primary campaigning, picked up most of the delegates selected by Democrats in five states.

Sen. Muskie won all 20 Maine convention votes from his home state, while he and Sen. McGovern each gained five votes in New Hampshire.

Sen. McGovern chose the last 12 of a 15-member delegation. The final tally stood at 18 each for Sen. McGovern and Sen. Muskie with uncommitted.

Vermont Votes Split
In Vermont, Sen. Muskie got 62 delegate votes and Sen. McGovern got nine.

In Washington, most delegates voted to a home state senator, Mr. Jackson, another candidate who has withdrawn from primaries. The tally showed 8 delegates for Sen. McGovern and for Sen. Jackson, although 6 of Jackson's delegates were in dispute. Six members of the delegation are still to be selected.

Sen. McGovern picked up one delegate in Louisiana, where the delegates selected earlier chose Mr. at-large members. Two of three others were uncommitted and one was reported leaning toward Sen. McGovern.

The South Dakota leads in a total of committed delegates. During the weekend, he had 1 of the 1,503 votes needed for nomination. Gov. Wallace had 3 votes; Sen. Humphrey had 1 1/2, and Sen. Muskie had 132.

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MOMENT OF ATTACK—Laszlo Toth striking at head of Michelangelo's 'Pietà.'

Man Batters Michelangelo's 'Pietà'

VATICAN CITY, May 21 (UPI).—A hammer-wielding emigrant Hungarian claiming to be Jesus Christ battered Michelangelo's statue of the "Pietà" in St. Peter's Basilica today, breaking an arm and knocking chips out of the Madonna's face and veil.

Security men in the basilica rescued the assailant from an angry crowd and took him to a makeshift cell in the Vatican. They identified the man as Laszlo Toth, 33, a Hungarian living in Sydney. They said he carried an Australian passport

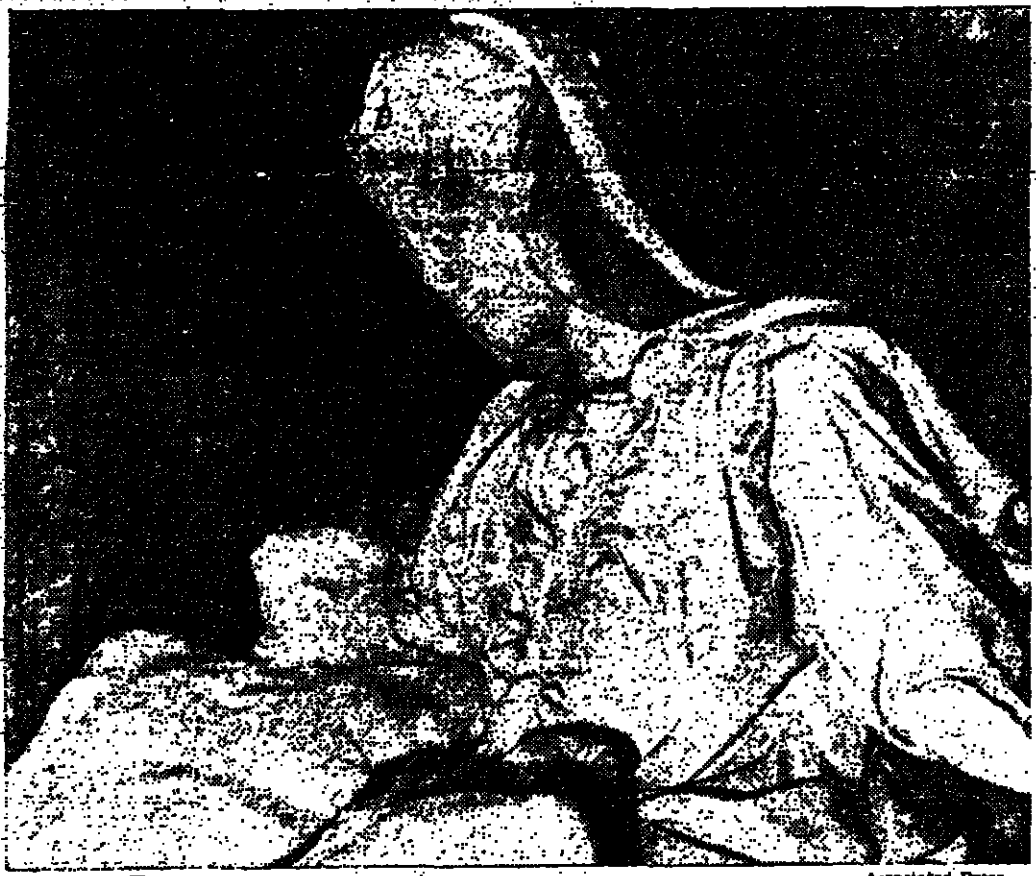
on which he is described as a geologist. [The police said Toth had previously been expelled from Italy for creating a disturbance through his demands to see Pope Paul VI, the Associated Press reported.]

According to the basilica's security force, the bearded man jumped over a low balustrade and onto a table bearing four candles in front of the statue. They said he shouted in English, "I am Jesus Christ," then smashed the statue several times with a hammer.

The blows broke off the Madonna's arm above the left elbow, knocked off the end of the nose, shattered the left eye and took several chips out of the veil. The broken arm fell to the floor shattering the hand as well.

Experts rate the statue—the only work Michelangelo signed—as the most precious item in the Vatican's vast art collection. It shows the Madonna cradling the dead Christ with a sublime expression of sorrow. Vatican

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7



THE DAMAGE—Left arm was broken off, nose, left eye and veil were chipped.

An Loc Relief Column Slowed

Enemy Tanks Repulsed Near Hué

SAIGON, May 21 (AP).—U.S. bombers and naval gunfire blasted a tank-led North Vietnamese attack north of Hué at dawn today, military sources reported, adding that fighting continued into the day.

The South Vietnamese drive to break the 45-day siege of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, appeared to have slowed again, although advance elements of the relief force were reported to be within a mile of their goal. The push

was being impeded by enemy attacks on Highway 13 to the rear of the advance elements, field reports said.

The U.S. command in Saigon reported that strikes in Quang Tri Province in the north in the last two days had damaged or destroyed four enemy artillery pieces, a surface-to-air missile and a missile transporter.

The bombing report for the last 24 hours said that two other artillery pieces, four tanks, 39 trucks and several anti-aircraft guns had been destroyed or damaged.

[U.S. planes destroyed a major petroleum storage area in Hanoi and damaged three others elsewhere in North Vietnam last week. The Washington Post said the U.S. command had announced in Saigon. Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps planes flew more than 580 strikes against the North during the weekend, the command said.]

[Petroleum facilities are a principal target of the bombers, the Post said, as part of the U.S. effort to shut off supplies for the North Vietnamese offensive in the South that began March 30.]

Discussing the attack near Hué, military sources said a North Vietnamese force using tanks had moved on the populated coastal strip, crossing the My Chanh River in a serious breach of the defense line 23 miles north of the ancient imperial capital.

The attackers routed a provincial militia unit and were encircling a South Vietnamese

marine outpost, the sources said, before the air strikes and naval artillery were brought to bear on them. Field reports said at least 70 of the enemy had been killed, but military sources in Saigon gave a figure of 185. There was no report on South Vietnamese casualties.

Most of the North Vietnamese have been driven back, the reports said, although reinforcements had not reached the marine position.

Military sources also said the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Lithuania Riots Reported Set Off by Fire Suicide

MOSCOW, May 21 (UPI).—Thousands of youths yelling "Freedom for Lithuania" battled police and troops for two days in Kaunas last week in sympathy with a political protester who burned himself to death, sources in Kaunas said today.

They said at least one policeman died of injuries suffered in a riot with the rock-throwing mobs Thursday and Friday, while a second was in grave condition in a hospital. Hundreds of rioters were reported arrested.

Kaunas, with a population of 305,900 is Lithuania's second-largest city.

The sources, reporting by telephone from Kaunas, said that the streets had quieted yesterday and today after Soviet paratroops and army troops drawn mainly from Central Asian and Caucasus na-

tionalities moved in to reinforce police.

The sources told this story of the rioting: Last Sunday, a 29-year-old Roman Catholic laborer named Roman Talanta sat down at noon in a central Kaunas park and poured three quarts of gasoline over himself. He struck a match and died 12 hours later in a hospital, they said.

"He did it for political reasons," the sources said, without elaboration.

Resentment

Lithuania has a history of nationalistic resentment against the forcible inclusion of the Baltic state into the Soviet Union in 1940. In addition, Roman Catholic Lithuanians have recently been circulating petitions protesting

alleged suppression of religious worship.

On Thursday, the sources said, several thousand youths took to the streets shouting "Freedom for Lithuania" and "Freedom, Freedom" following Mr. Talanta's funeral.

The mobs set fires and fought police with rocks and sticks Thursday, the sources said.

On Friday, they continued the rioting against paratroops and army units, they said.

The sources said police and troops used only truncheons and riot helmets in their combat with the crowds.

They said sizable police contingents remained in the streets through today, however, and were detaining "suspicious-looking persons" such as long-haired youngsters.

Colleagues of one Kaunas resident who helped furnish information on the self-immolation and rioting to Moscow newsmen said he had been interrogated for three hours by the secret police and warned he may face trial for "slandering the Soviet Union."

Telephone checks with sources living in other Baltic state localities indicated reports of the Kaunas riots were spreading by word of mouth through the Soviet Baltic area.

Yesterday, the Kaunas Communist newspaper Kaunas Tiesa said that an investigation indicated that Mr. Talanta was mentally ill and used drugs. The sources said they interpreted this as an attempt to discredit the youth and prevent him from becoming a martyr.

Experts on each side designed the weapons with different approaches to achieve different results, and balancing them off, he implied, was responsible for the difficulties in negotiations.

The outstanding major issue, Mr. Kissinger said, is not a coming a martyr.

Nixon Due in Moscow Today, Plans 'Most Intensive' Talks

Austria Stop Is Marked By Violence

SALZBURG, Austria, May 21 (UPI).—President Nixon lunched today on an Austrian mountain, but his thoughts and speech were already on another summit—the talks which begin tomorrow at the Kremlin in Moscow.

"I look forward to the most intensive negotiations I have ever participated in on substantive matters," Mr. Nixon told newsmen as he strolled through the gardens of the Salzburg castle where he is resting en route to Moscow.

The presidential party sandwiched in a quiet Sunday between the noisy anti-war demonstration that greeted him last night and the excitement of his week in Moscow. He spent the day studying briefs on his Kremlin talks, walking in the grounds of Klessheim Palace or handshaking his way through a crowd of 300 admiring Austrians and Germans outside the palace gates.

He held an hour of talks with

● The "talking points"—issues Nixon will probably discuss in Moscow and the possible results are previewed on Page 6.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, then joined Mr. Kreisky for lunch at the Kobenzl, a restaurant 3,400 feet up Gaisberg mountain, commanding a breathtaking view of Salzburg and the Alps beyond.

"From my talks with President Nixon, I am convinced that it is his firm intention to bring about a swift end to the war in Vietnam," Mr. Kreisky told a news conference afterwards.

Kreisky's talks Summit

At the luncheon, Mr. Kreisky called the Moscow summit "one of the great political events in many years." Mr. Nixon responded by saying that "one of our major purposes will be to try to make progress toward the time when all countries in the world, whatever their size, have the right to choose their own way."

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told newsmen that Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Nixon, in their hour of talks before lunch, reviewed the prospects for the summit.

Mr. Nixon and his party are to leave tomorrow morning for Moscow, on the first peace-time visit to the Soviet Union by a U.S. President.

The Americans will arrive at Moscow's Tsvetkov Airport at 4 p.m. Moscow time (1300 GMT), but Mr. Nixon's talks with Kremlin leaders, headed by Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, will not begin until 11 a.m. (0800 GMT) Tuesday.

At the Moscow airport, the U.S. White House staff announced in Salzburg today, Soviet leaders will greet President and Mrs. Nixon, and there will be introductions of the main dignitaries. The U.S. and Soviet national anthems will be played, and Mr. Nixon will inspect a guard of honor.

Then the Nixons and their chief aides will go to the Grand Kremlin Palace, where they will reside during their Moscow stay. Tomorrow night, the President and Mrs. Nixon will be guests at a Kremlin dinner.

The President and Mr. Brezhnev will make major speeches at the dinner. Mr. Nixon announced in Washington last week.

The President and his wife arrived in Salzburg last night barely one hour after a battle between 100 police and 200 demonstrators at Salzburg airport.

As he left the airport, he was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



President Nixon and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky talking in Salzburg yesterday.



AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATION—Peter Kreisky (right), 28-year-old son of Austrian chancellor, demonstrating with leftist group in Salzburg yesterday against President Nixon's visit. Posters read: "Salzburg May '72, visit of killer mastermind Nixon."

Kissinger Reports Unresolved Issues

Summit May Not Sign Arms Pact

By Robert C. Toth

SALZBURG, Austria, May 21.—Henry A. Kissinger said here today that one major and several technical issues remain before the anticipated strategic arms limitation agreement can be signed in Moscow by President Nixon.

Mr. Kissinger, who is presidential assistant for national security affairs, told reporters that the remaining roadblocks were soluble in his view.

He expressed confidence they would be settled soon, although not necessarily at the summit this week.

This cautious note, expressed in a briefing in words that cannot be quoted under the established ground rules, was somewhat contrary to private assurances last week that an agreement had been reached except on details.

On the other hand, the nuclear arms agreement is the most substantive pact expected from the meeting and its signing in Moscow had threatened to be anticlimactic until Mr. Kissinger spoke.

Unresolved Issue Unknown

The nature of the chief outstanding issue—Mr. Kissinger said literally that perhaps one major issue of principle was left unresolved—is not known.

It could deal with the precise sites of the two anti-ballistic missile batteries, each with 100 weapons, to which both sides will

be restricted in the proposed agreement.

The Soviet Union has one site already built around Moscow and would put the second around a distant field of offensive intermediate-range missiles.

But the Soviets might see two Midwest sites close to each other as offering greater total protection than two widely separate ones. Two contiguous rings can have a greater sum value than two distant ones, particularly if the Midwest sites are arranged to give some protection to an important command center in Colorado.

Length of Treaty

Another possible sticking point was how long an ABM treaty would run. Argument on the duration ranged between two and five years, the United States wanting the shorter period and the Soviets the longer one.

This would affect the freeze on offensive land and sea-based missiles that is to parallel the ABM treaty. As now envisaged, a comprehensive offensive weapon treaty, beyond the freeze, must be negotiated before expiration of the ABM treaty or the entire arms deal will be canceled.

A third possible hang-up is the U.S. demand that the agreements include assurances that neither side will interfere with reconnaissance (spy) satellites. These are the only reliable method, in the absence of on-site inspection which the Soviets adamantly refuse to contemplate, for policing the pacts.

Mr. Kissinger said both nations want to be extremely careful to button down all aspects of the arms restrictions on these nuclear weapons that are central to their strategic postures, particularly since the agreements are intended to become a foundation for further deals rather than a source of future controversy.

Experts on each side designed the weapons with different approaches to achieve different results, and balancing them off, he implied, was responsible for the difficulties in negotiations.

The outstanding major issue, Mr. Kissinger said, is not a coming a martyr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Protagonist's Life Found Similar to Oswald's, Ray's, Sirhan's

By Boyce Rensberger

YORK, May 21 (NYT)—As the spotlight comes to light about the assassin of President John F. Kennedy, Arthur Herman Bremer, a man accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and a man accused of shooting President Lyndon B. Johnson, similarities to the lives of Oswald, Ray, and Sirhan are beginning to appear.

Personal backgrounds of the three assassins are remarkably similar. Each of them had a troubled childhood, a mother who was a single parent, and a father who was a criminal.

Dr. Donald W. Hastings, professor and head of the department of psychiatry and neurology at the University of Minnesota, has made a study of the lives of the nine men who have attempted to assassinate eight Presidents (four succeeded), and has concluded that all except the two Puerto Rican nationalists who tried to shoot President Truman in 1950 showed symptoms of paranoid schizophrenia, and had similar personal histories.

The assault on Mr. Truman is the only one believed to have been part of a genuine political conspiracy. In this case to win independence for Puerto Rico.

Dr. Hastings notes that although John Wilkes Booth hoped his murder of President Lincoln would be seen as part of a plot in behalf of the defeated Confederacy, Booth was clearly mentally ill.

According to the experts, the processes that led to derangement of all the assassins began early in life when circumstances interfered with the normal way in which a young boy develops his basic concepts of his own identity or role in the world.

Family Life
In each of the cases, family life during this crucial period appears to have been severely disturbed, and unstable. Bremer's father died before he was born and the boy was raised by a domineering, overprotective mother. The fathers of Ray and Sirhan both beat their sons frequently and both abandoned their families when their sons were in their early teens.

In the case of Bremer, the relationship with the father appears to have been somewhat better. However, according to neighbors and friends, there are many indications of a rocky home life with fighting, and a mother who was strong-willed—for example, she would not let her son go out for football in high school because she thought him too sickly.

In all four lives there is evidence of difficulties in relating to women. Ray and Sirhan, for example, are believed never to have had a girl friend. Psychologists consider this a classic outcome of a boyhood in which a stable male identity is not formed.

Relationships with people in general also appear to have been impaired in all four. Acquaintances of all of them have described them as loners with no close friends. Anyone who said hello was likely to be greeted with a vacant stare.

Such behavior, psychiatrists generally agree, indicates that the individual is unable to trust people. Becoming friends with somebody means opening one's self up to some extent, and a person who finds he cannot trust even his parents in childhood seldom comes to trust strangers.

"Often this kind of behavior develops into a paranoid ideation," said Dr. Hastings. "The paranoid delusory ideas, such as if he lets his guard down, they will hurt him."

Imagination Rules
In severe cases, the psychiatrists explain, the person becomes unable to distinguish between his own imagination and reality.

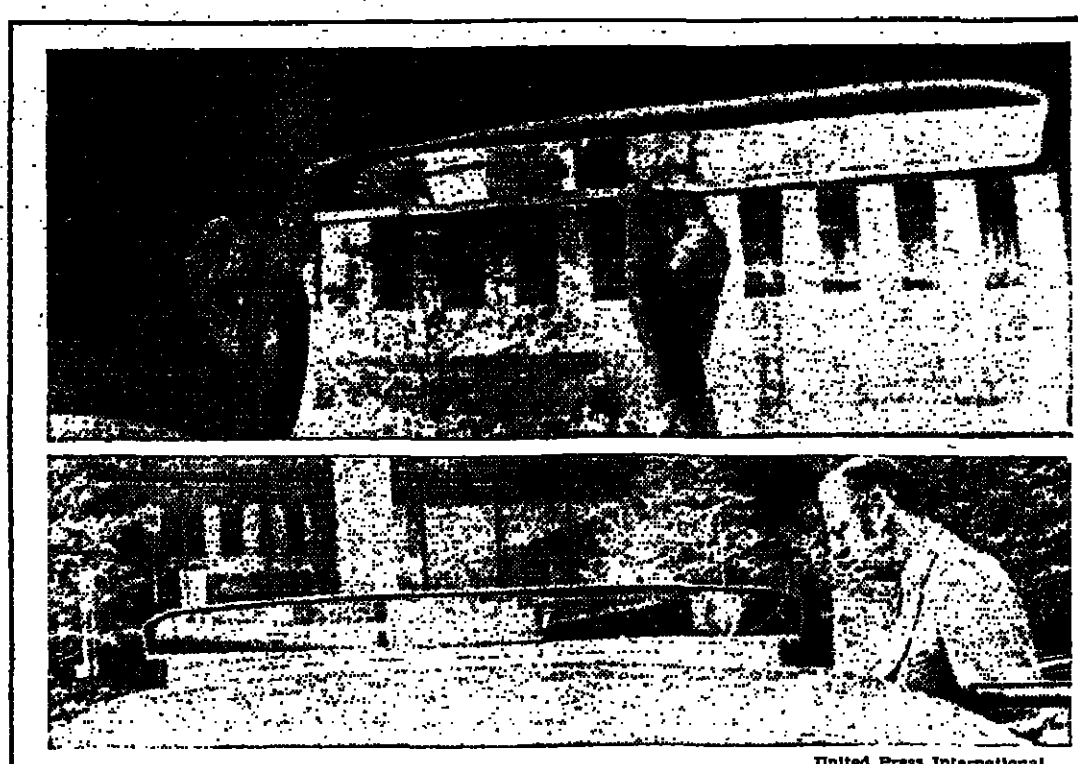
Yet another similarity among the three convicted assassins and the accused assassin is that they lived lives of repeated failure—a failure that the psychiatrists say should be measured against the person's own estimate or fantasy of his capabilities to be hailed as a hero when he defected to the Soviet Union and was crushed to find the Russians did not want him. Ray was a constant drifter, in and out of prison many times. He fancied himself a jailhouse lawyer but when he spoke, he damaged his case. Sirhan wanted to be a college athlete but became a famous jockey and got a job as an exercise boy but was thrown from a horse and quit.

Bremer's life is similar. His notebooks show that at various times he hoped to be a great writer or photographer, but he could get jobs only as a janitor and busboy.

"What happens when such a loveless, lonely, frustrated, psychologically and socially alienated and incoordinated man attaches himself to a political movement with profound and wide appeal?" asks Dr. Lawrence Z. Freedman of the University of Chicago.

"If his alienation and psychic incoordination are not paralyzing, he may become the leader of a movement which projects into political and military action his private murderous hate," he said.

"However, when such a man lacks sufficient cohesion of personality to stir, organize and direct others, he may become an assassin."



PANORAMIC VISION—1972 Plymouth has been equipped with a three-mirror system which substantially meets the rearward-field-of-view performance of proposed requirements for all U.S. passenger cars manufactured after 1974. The periscope system has single inside view of rear which is unobstructed by passengers and rear pillars. It eliminates blind spots in current systems and inside viewer does not block driver's forward field of view. The system is shown above.

Gallup Poll McGovern Equals Humphrey In Showings Against Nixon

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., May 21.—In the two latest nationwide surveys—conducted one week apart—Sen. George McGovern has demonstrated that he is as strong a vote-getter as Sen. Hubert Humphrey in test races against President Nixon.

The President, however, continues to hold a wide, though reduced, lead over both Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern, whom most political observers consider to be the two most viable contenders at the present time.

In the latest nationwide survey, completed in early May, Mr. Nixon held a lead of 8 percentage points over Sen. McGovern. He won the support of 43 percent of registered voters, to 35 percent for Sen. McGovern and 15 percent for Gov. George Wallace, a possible third-party candidate this year.

The President's margin over Sen. Humphrey is 3 percentage points greater than against Sen. McGovern, but this difference cannot be considered statistically significant. Nixon wins the support of 45 percent in the latest survey, to 34 percent for Humphrey and 15 percent for Wallace.

Until the latest two surveys, Sen. McGovern's performance had consistently failed to match Sen. Humphrey's in these test election polls.

Sen. McGovern's showing in these polls is due in large measure to his relatively greater strength among voters who describe themselves as independents.

In the latest trial heat, Sen. McGovern won the support of 31 percent of independent voters, when matched against Mr. Nixon and Gov. Wallace, compared to 18 percent for Sen. Humphrey, as revealed in the following tables:

Choices of Independent Voters Nationwide			
Nixon	40%	McGovern	31%
Humphrey	21%	Wallace	8%
Undecided	100%		

The latest trial heats are based on in-person interviews with a total of 1,180 registered voters out of a total sample of 1,543 adults interviewed April 28-May 1 in more than 300 localities across the nation. This question was asked:

Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate and George McGovern (Hubert Humphrey) were the Democratic candidate, and George Wallace ran again as a third party candidate, which would you like to see win?

Officially admitted that one aim of the program was to forestall growing pressure for another revolution of the yen. Tohoku Kuma, director-general of the economic planning agency, will explain the new program at a meeting beginning in Paris Wednesday of the ministerial council of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The government move came at the end of a visit here by William Eberle, special trade negotiator for President Nixon. Mr. Eberle arranged for a renewal of negotiations on trade problems between Japan and the United States and urged the Japanese to act anew to help reduce the imbalance in trade with the United States. The imbalance is heavily in Japan's favor.

The government's program was adopted by Premier Eisaku Sato and members of his cabinet concerned with economic affairs. It will be passed formally at a cabinet meeting Tuesday and new laws required to implement it will be presented to the Diet next week.

The program involves action in the monetary and trade fields intended to stimulate domestic business, promote exports, slow down exports, step up foreign aid and trim the nation's swelling exchange reserves through liquidating foreign debts and making new investments abroad.

OECD to Be Briefed
Officials admitted that one aim of the program was to forestall

West Berlin Flow to East At Peak Tide Delays Reported During Weekend

BERLIN, May 21 (AP)—West Berliners by the hundreds of thousands celebrated a joyous Pentecost reunited with relatives and friends in East Berlin and East Germany today.

A Saturday rush subsided to a steady stream today through nine well crossing points. East German processing was controlled but polite for those on the way into the East.

An early morning crush on the main autobahn link dissolved by noon but other crossing points reported periods of waiting up to three hours.

Yesterday, the flood of Western visitors crossing in heavy rain apparently caught the Eastern guards flatfooted, and they struggled to keep up fast processing without abandoning controls. Many had to wait as long as eight or nine hours and lines of waiting traffic stretched for up to six miles.

Mayor Klaus Schütz of West Berlin and his family were reported to have gone into the East German countryside for a one-day stay, but no details of his visit were available.

8-Day Period
Today was the fifth day of an eight-day special period that ends Wednesday. For the second time since Easter, the East Germans allowed visits by West Berliners and eased access controls on transit roads in what the Communist side called a gesture of good will. The gesture was calculated to help West German ratification of Eastern treaties, now accomplished.

West Berliners will get 30 eastern visiting days a year and many more they can look forward to permanent contact with western relatives and friends.

The signing is expected to be June 15 in the Allied Control Council building in West Berlin, where ambassadors of the four powers worked out a Berlin pact concluded in September of last year.

The politics of the situation seemed pretty much secondary to the 2.2 million West Berliners and the 17 million East Germans, 1.1 million of them in East Berlin.

The East Germans still cannot go West, but for the first time in many years they can look forward to permanent contact with western relatives and friends.

For the latter, a gateway to regular visits to long-lost places—and new ones for their children—as well as uncomplicated processing coming and going to West Germany now loom ahead.

East Germans Assail Bonn
BERLIN, May 21 (UPI)—East Germany ended today the long truce it has observed with the West German government of Chancellor Willy Brandt during the long debate over ratification of the nonaggression pacts with Russia and Poland.

Angered by rejection of the East German bid to join the World Health Organization, East German propagandists took off the kid gloves they wore while the debate raged. The pacts, sought by Russia, were ratified by the West German parliament last week.

Neues Deutschland, the Communist party newspaper, charged that West Germany put pressure on nations participating in the world health conference in Geneva last week to block East German membership. The paper warned that such action could block the East-West German talks on normalization of relations sought by Mr. Brandt.

Other targets have included a U.S. military headquarters building in Frankfurt, where an Army officer was killed, and police buildings in Munich and Augsburg.

In West Berlin, the police searched another Springer building after an anonymous telephone caller warned of a bomb. Nothing was found.

A police spokesman said that about 200 policemen were investigating the bombings and that a reward of about \$25,000 had been offered for information.

74 in Common Grave
-MONTREAL, May 21 (AP)—The 74 persons who perished in the inferno that engulfed the British ship Royston Grange after it collided with an oil tanker were buried yesterday in a common grave.

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPI)—East Germany ended today the long truce it has observed with the West German government of Chancellor Willy Brandt during the long debate over ratification of the nonaggression pacts with Russia and Poland.

Altmann Admits Using Name Of Barbie; Headed SS Unit

LA PAZ, May 21 (AP)—Klaus Altmann, a German-born Bolivian citizen, yesterday admitted that he headed a special command of the German SS in France during World War II and used the pseudonym Klaus Barbie.

But the 56-year-old businessman heatedly denied French government charges that he was a war criminal, guilty of the slaying of French Resistance fighters and French Jews.

"I used that name [Barbie] as well as several others during the war," Altmann told the Associated Press in an exclusive interview. "Many of my comrades in arms did the same."

Altmann's admission was expected to cause surprise in many circles in this Andean nation, which currently is studying a French request for his extradition to answer for crimes allegedly committed by Barbie.

Bolivian Supreme Court
However, Altmann as well as his defense attorneys appeared confident that the admission that he used the name Barbie during the war would not harm his case, now before the Bolivian Supreme Court.

For example, I also used the pseudonym of Herbert Kaiser," said Altmann, who came to Bolivia following the war and has been a naturalized Bolivian citizen for the last 15 years.

Altmann said he headed a special command of the SS in France, but added that "I never was head of the Gestapo. Nor did I have anything to do with the death of children or the massacres with which I am accused."

"In addition, as a soldier, I was obliged to fight those who then were the enemies of my country," he said.

Altmann, soberly dressed and wearing a hat and dark glasses, declined to discuss the death of Jean Moulin, a French Resistance leader captured and killed by the Germans during their occupation of France.

The French have accused Barbie, allegedly wartime Gestapo chief in Lyons, of being responsible for the death of Moulin.

It was believed likely that the French hero's death will be discussed in a series of Altmann interviews scheduled to begin appearing this week in a Brazilian newspaper.

Agreement With Paper
Altmann said he reached an agreement with the newspaper for publication of the interviews which, he said, deal with his participation in the war and wartime events.

He said that he had held discussions with representatives of several publications over the last few years, but that the offer of the Brazilian newspaper "was more convenient."

Altmann gained notoriety last January after the French newspaper L'Aurore published a story identifying him as Klaus Barbie, who was tried in absentia and sentenced to death for war crimes.

Barbie was accused not only of the Moulin slaying, but also of being responsible for the sending of Jewish children to concentration camps.

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Klaus Altmann

U.S. Court Letting Russian Accused As Spy Go Home

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—A federal judge here ruled Friday that Valeri I. Markelov, a Russian accused of trying to steal plans for the U.S. Navy's new supersonic fighter, may return to the Soviet Union.

In a two-minute hearing held after normal court hours, Judge Mark A. Constantino extended the travel limits of Mr. Markelov's \$100,000 bail to include Russia.

"I don't want this yelled from the rooftops," the judge added. Sources close to the case said it appeared the way was clear for charges to be dropped against the Russian if President Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union goes well.

Mr. Markelov, a translator in the United Nations secretariat, was arrested on espionage charges Feb. 14 outside a restaurant in a New York suburb.

A federal indictment accuses him of trying to get plans for the F-114 fighter from an engineer at the Grumman plant on Long Island, N.Y.

Government prosecutors and Mr. Markelov's defense counsel refused to say if the State Department directly requested Mr. Markelov's release to coincide with Mr. Nixon's trip.

"You can draw your own conclusions," was the response.

'Free Cuba' March Near White House
WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPI)—Thousands of Cubans living in the United States marched near the White House yesterday to urge President Nixon not to abandon hopes for a free Cuba in his upcoming meetings with Russian leaders.

The marchers, most of whom came here by bus from New York City and New Jersey, paraded along Constitution Avenue from the Lincoln Memorial to the Ellipse.

There, in a steady rain, they heard speeches from Cuban leaders, sang the Cuban national anthem and handed leaflets to tourists before dispersing.

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There Is a Europe

Mr. Nixon and the leaders of the Soviet Union may not discuss the matter in precisely these terms, but a major subject in their conversations must be the fact of Europe. For them, the problem will be complicated by diverse ideas about their own relationship to that continent. Is a Russian the most easterly of Europeans or the most westerly of Asians? Is an American an outpost of Europe or does he possess a nationality sui generis? This can be argued geographically, culturally, economically. But to the European, there can be little doubt: From sheer self-defense, he must regard both as aliens.

For Europe generated so much power—intellectual, scientific, military—that it dominated the world. And then it blew up from its inner tensions. By 1945 it seemed only a devastated no-man's-land between the sturdy fabrics of the United States and the Soviet Union, and in the years that followed, its global hegemony melted away. Its eastern portions came under Soviet rule; those of the west took on an increasingly American cast, and the Europe that had given law and letters to mankind seemed doomed to be divided permanently into spheres of influence for the superpowers. The nationalism that had spurred such initially constructive, but eventually disastrous competition among Europeans hampered united action—except in the context of alliances dominated by the superpowers.

But that nationalism persisted as a dynamic force, as well as an obstructive element.

Tempered by a recognition of common European interests, it evolved institutions, initially only defensive (the Common Market, for example), from which a continental entity could emerge. And when the superpowers began to recognize the limitations on their own strength, Europe began to live again.

Queen Elizabeth II slept in the Petit Trianon. Bonn began to talk to the East. Both the Warsaw Pact and NATO developed fissures. It is odd to recall that 27 years after the surrender of Nazi Germany—six years longer than the whole time between the armistice of 1918 and the outbreak of war again in 1939—there is still no general peace treaty in Europe. Instead of the carefully detailed arrangements laid down in Versailles, there are many ambiguities, many disputed points and boundaries. But there is a growing agreement to disagree and to make the best of the status quo.

Today's Europe is a very untidy affair. Its status in international law might drive a Grotius to despair and its ideological complexities would defy a Karl Marx to elucidate, just as its boundaries and alliances would make Metternich weep. But it is thriving and alive, and neither Mr. Nixon nor Mr. Brezhnev can hope to keep it in leading strings much longer. It is not the Europe of the Congress of Vienna, of the Berlin Congress, of the Versailles Conference. But it is a fact—and one that is steadily becoming more significant to a rather more untidy world.

This Trip Is Necessary

The opening today of President Nixon's historic visit to the Soviet Union is a measure of how far the world's superpowers have moved toward peaceful if competitive co-existence since the abortive summit of 1960 and the Cuban confrontation of 1962. Each side might have been tempted, for short-run political advantage, to call off Mr. Nixon's trip; and undoubtedly voices in both Washington and Moscow urged cancellation.

It has not happened for one simple reason: Each side recognized that it had much more to gain from talking at the highest level than from wrecking, in a climate of accusation and recrimination over Vietnam, an opportunity that might not arise again for a long time.

Welcome as is this eagerness to parley, it should not give rise to outside hopes for immediate massive gains. It would be worthwhile—would leave the world a marginally safer place—if the only major accomplishment were the expected agreement to clamp limitations on strategic weapons systems. Other possibilities are a start toward cooperation in the coming rounds of space exploration and an agreement at last to expand two-way trade, probably garnished with some of the American credit facilities long sought by Moscow.

Mr. Nixon's four days in Moscow will become genuinely historic if he succeeds in narrowing markedly the Soviet-American differences on the Middle East; or if he works out with his Soviet hosts a fresh

agreement for resuming serious negotiations on a Vietnam settlement in Paris or elsewhere. Merely to list such aspirations is to give sufficient reasons for holding the summit.

Moscow has strong incentives to want the meeting to be fruitful. In trying to modernize its economy and satisfy rising expectations of its citizens, the Soviet government is now almost desperately eager to import American technology and modern machinery if it can obtain credits. The same pressing requirements undoubtedly have made the Kremlin more willing at last to limit strategic arms and reduce its military spending.

The Kremlin's eagerness to advance its own version of détente in Europe—already evidenced by its concern for West Germany's ratification of their nonaggression treaty and the new four-power agreement on Berlin—unquestionably owes much to its concern for what Moscow sees as a rising threat from China along its eastern frontier. By receiving Mr. Nixon, the Kremlin may hope to diminish the long-run possibility of a Sino-American alliance directed against Russia.

For both the United States and Russia—and for the world—the stakes at Moscow will be high. Mr. Nixon's decision to go was the right one even in an election year and despite his resentment over Russia's military aid to North Vietnam. Americans of all political persuasions can only hope for his success.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

May 22, 1947—May 22, 1972

On May 22, 1947, the United States abandoned what pretensions to innocence it had carried through World War II and formally adopted a doctrine of global anti-communism. The Truman Doctrine, embodied for the first time in a bill signed that day, declared, in Harry Truman's own words, "It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." The bill provided \$400 million in aid for Greece and Turkey. "I realized that this would be only the beginning," Truman wrote in his memoirs, continuing: "With this enactment by Congress of aid to Greece and Turkey, America had served notice that the march of communism would not be allowed to succeed by default."

We will not pause here to venture judgment on whether Harry Truman was right to see the great menace he did in the limited situations then existing in Greece and Turkey, or to frame the kind of generalized interventionist policy he did to cope with the perceived menace, or to manipulate Congress and the public as he did in order to ensure their endorsement of his policy.

Debate on these fateful decisions is vigorous—and necessary—and will long roll on.

We will merely note certain asymmetries: 25 years to the day after one President signed the bill that committed this country to an open-ended confrontation with communism, taken then as identical with Soviet power, another President—who as a freshman congressman had supported the bill—arrives in the Soviet Union to attempt to soften some of the effects of that confrontation. The turnabout is far from complete. Doubtless it would not embarrass Mr. Nixon to state that in Vietnam he is still pursuing—with little perceptible adjustment of the original concept to allow for the change in the world in the ensuing years—a policy of supporting a free people resisting attempted subjugation by an armed minority and outside pressure. But the premise of his trip has to be that the Soviet Union is less a cause on the "march" than a country whose national interests can and must be fitted in increasing measure to the interests of the United States. It has been a long 25 years.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

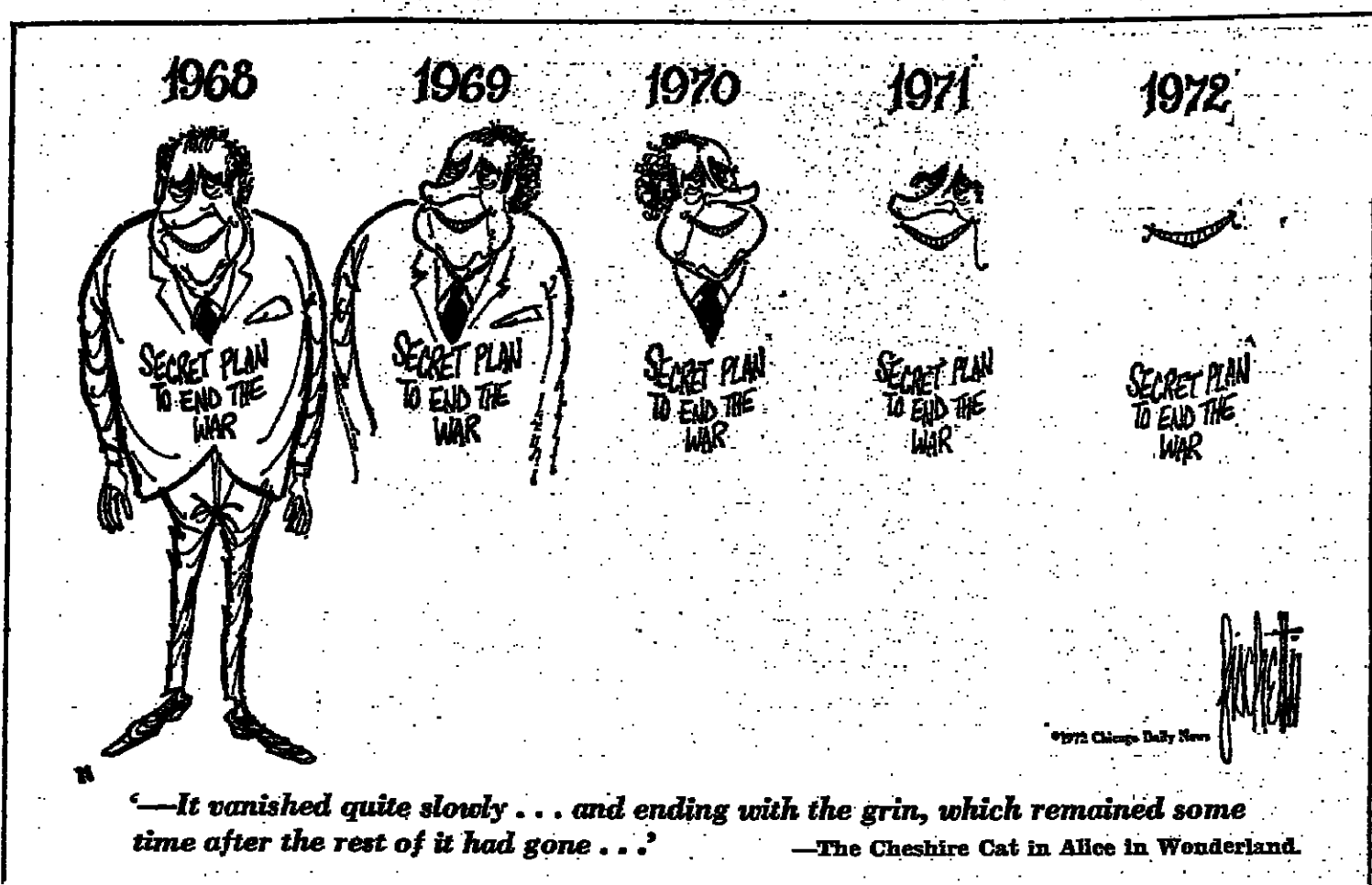
May 22, 1897

LONDON—There were some further arrivals for Queen Victoria's jubilee yesterday. The Zepheirs of Cyprus, that is gendarmes or police of the island, reached Euston by special train from Liverpool. They brought their horses with them and made a most interesting group at the station before setting out for Chelsea barracks. The men are all Turks and Mohammedans and are commanded by British officers.

Fifty Years Ago

May 22, 1922

DUBLIN—A formidable number of shootings occurred in Belfast last night and more trouble was renewed today. Three more victims of the rioters have died and fourteen gunshot cases taken to the hospital. An unknown woman was shot dead at noon in the Grosvenor Road district, where just before an alleged sniper had been captured by the military. And elsewhere a child of three, shot last night, died today.



The Agenda for Nixon and Brezhnev

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The practical questions on the Nixon-Brezhnev agenda—the control of strategic weapons, the expansion of trade, the joint exploration of space, etc.—have all been settled or almost settled in advance, so there will be plenty of time to discuss the problems of ending the war in Vietnam, and avoiding another Arab-Israeli convulsion in the Middle East.

There has been a good deal of quiet diplomatic activity on the Vietnam peace terms in recent days. Dr. Henry Kissinger has seen Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin almost every day since the blockade of Haiphong. Efforts have been made to persuade the friends of Hanoi elsewhere—specifically in Peking and Paris—that a cease-fire after or even before the battle for Hue would leave Hanoi in control of all the strategic territory it now holds in the South and lead inevitably to some kind of coalition government.

When Dr. Kissinger was in Moscow to arrange the Nixon mission, he tried, with the help of the Soviets, to arrange for top North Vietnamese leaders to come from Hanoi and meet him in the Soviet capital, but nothing came of this and of course it was before the U.S. air and naval counteroffensive against Hanoi and Haiphong.

Mission for Connally?

Nevertheless, efforts to revive the peace talks continue. In fact, there is some influential support here for sending the retiring Secretary of the Treasury, John Connally, to Paris to spell out President Nixon's latest peace offer and try to break the diplomatic stalemate.

Nixon's three-point suggestion was (1) that all prisoners of war should be released; (2) an internationally supervised cease-fire should be proclaimed, at which time (3) all American forces would be removed from Vietnam within four months and the political settlement of the country left to the contending Vietnamese parties themselves.

The Nixon argument, which will undoubtedly be pressed hard in Moscow, is that this provides Hanoi with a better prospect than continued bombing of troops and supplies in the North, and that an agreement by the United States and the Soviet Union to limit arms shipments would encourage both Hanoi and Saigon to reach a negotiated settlement. It is doubtful that Brezhnev would agree to do more than try to persuade Hanoi to reopen the talks. The Soviets are taking a very hard line about what they will do if there is any direct bombing

attack of their supply ships in the Haiphong harbor, and even if they thought the North Vietnamese should reach an accommodation with Saigon, it's doubtful that they would admit this to Nixon.

Slim Chances

The chances of any U.S.-Soviet agreement on the Middle East are even slimmer. Moscow's influence in the Arab states that control most of the known petroleum reserves of the world greatly increases its strategic possibilities. With its expanding navy in the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, it is already in a position to interfere with the supply of oil from the Middle East to Japan and Western Europe in any major crisis,

and when it adds aircraft carriers to its navy, as it undoubtedly will do, this will greatly expand the range of its power.

Against these larger world strategic considerations, any Soviet deal with the United States that seemed to limit the Arab claims against Israel is not at all likely. Nixon and Brezhnev have a common interest in seeing that the United States and the Soviet Union do not allow the Israeli-Arab difficulties to drag them into a major war against their will, but outside of precautions to this end, plus keeping nuclear weapons out of the hands of all the Middle Eastern states, little more can be expected on this front in Moscow. Even so, the agreements between the United States and the

Soviet Union on strategic arms, trade, space, Berlin and the European security conference clearly mark the beginning of a more hopeful phase in East-West diplomacy.

Moscow has not yet accepted the notion that it has more to gain by cooperating with the United States than by opposing it. It is prepared to make limited agreements which do not tip the balance of power against it.

One day the two major nuclear powers may take a wider view of their responsibilities and try to work together for the neutralization of critical areas like Korea, Vietnam, the Middle East and Central Europe, but despite visible progress in the last year, that time has not yet come.

Not History but Policy

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—This coming week's Moscow summit differs in American eyes from that which preceded it in Peking. President Nixon's visit to the Chinese capital was regarded as a historic landmark. No such pretension is made about the journey to the Soviet Union which is seen as a major political event but not a watershed.

The two trips are nevertheless closely related in the elaboration of United States policy. What Washington calls "the Chinese option" is essential to its Soviet attitudes. And the triangular relationship of Washington, Moscow and Peking is further complicated by American determination that Japan should remain a permanent U.S. ally in the Pacific, despite improved relationships with China and Russia.

There probably was never a doubt that the Nixon-Brezhnev dialogue would come off, despite the new Communist offensive in Vietnam. Both Nixon and his right hand, Kissinger, are too prudent not to have explored all contingencies before launching the tough American response to Hanoi's thrust.

When Giap Moves

Nor is it likely that the President is going to be seriously embarrassed in Moscow when Gen. Giap—as he undoubtedly will—attempts a flamboyant new drive during Nixon's Soviet colloquy. Both the Russians and the Americans had made it plain to each other that they no longer con-

sider Southeast Asia a world danger point.

Current activities peripheral to the war including the inconvenience to Soviet shipping and the infernal blow to Soviet prestige occasioned by the U.S. blockade of North Vietnam and also including widely advertised plans to send Russian ordnance across China are, in fact, peripheral to the main issues of the Nixon-Brezhnev talks.

From the Chinese viewpoint, as Nixon ascertained in Peking, the ultimate issue pertaining to Vietnam is the regional power and influence in Southeast Asia of the Soviet Union. From the Soviet viewpoint it is China itself, Moscow's enormous and uncertain neighbor.

The Russians take a long-range look at the Chinese and it is heavily tinged with militarism. Not only is a quarter of the Soviet Army stationed along China's border but Moscow is convinced China's future will depend largely on its generals because this has almost always been the case in Chinese history. Moreover, as military men eventually move to the top, the Kremlin feels they will constitute a moderating element despite their affection for big parades and big speeches.

Both Nixon and Brezhnev are ready to give a positive slant to their meeting by making commercial deals, space accords and by announcing a breakthrough to agreement in the SALT talks. They are also prepared to give another boost to Moscow's long-enduring project for a European security conference, something

which gained impetus when West Germany finally ratified its new relationship with the East.

But the subject that will probably be discussed in most detail and with least agreement is the Middle East. The United States is quite as anxious to get Russian troops and military installations out of Egypt as the Soviet Union is to get them out of Iraqochina. But, although Moscow hates the enormous expense of its Egyptian enterprise, it feels it cannot afford to start pinching rubles now.

Both Nixon and Brezhnev recognize somewhat uncomfortably that the Middle East is perhaps the only geographical area where a blow-up could produce another superpower confrontation, and they obviously wish to minimize that danger. But the Russians, whose unsuccessful Middle Eastern ventures since 1945 have given them a kind of complex, don't want to risk another blow to their prestige.

They emphasize that their troops in Egypt are noncombat units manning defensive weapons stationed to the rear. They add that on the Arab side of the conflict with Israel there is an enormous gap in education and know-how that might take a generation to rectify. For this reason they feel it necessary to maintain their protective shield.

Both Want Peace

This Moscow is not prepared to dump its Arab clients any more than the United States, for a combination of political and strategic reasons, is prepared to dump Israel. Both sides would like a peaceful settlement of this desperate and dangerous conflict, which sits even in its sleep, but they don't know how to arrange it. They are stumped by their inability to agree on a common promise formula and, if ever they should concur on one, their inability to impose it.

The mere fact that the Middle East will be discussed makes both the Arabs and the Israelis nervous just as both Saigon and Hanoi can't help wondering if any global barter deal might be worked up at their expense. Neither is likely.

What is far more probable is a relatively unimportant but infinitely more important accord on cutting the giddy world arms race and setting in to a period of expanding trade; plus closer diplomatic contacts designed to isolate present and future local wars in the regions where they explode.

Letters

Backs Mrs. Jolas

Maria Jolas is neither "hateful" nor "rotten," as Eleanor Perreau (Letters, May 18) writes. She is a wise, lovable and distinguished American who has the courage to oppose her country's senseless war in Vietnam.

Mrs. Perreau misses the point: The war waged by the United States in Vietnam is "hateful," not Mrs. Jolas who simply expresses a discreditable fact, i.e. Americans are "hated" which is defined by Webster's Collegiate Dictionary as "deliberate enmity" because of our behavior in Vietnam. Eleanor Perreau should choose her adjectives with as much care and discretion as does Maria Jolas.

LEONARDO RADLO.

Paris.

deep contradictions in American society and to demand solutions. The quality of the Republic is hardly well-served by the pathetic robots of an empire-in-decline.

Maria Jolas doesn't need a defender. We have few better examples of the ever-surprising vitality and courage weathered into the American grain. It is heartening that a woman in her 80th year, who could have rested on the laurels of a literary career, should continue, unabated, to struggle for the future of very young Americans and Vietnamese. Her spirit of independence, formed long ago in Kentucky, is a more substantial contribution to the American character than the homilies of a former California politician or the imitations of his latter-day Metternich.

HARVEY GOLDBERG.

Paris.

Nixon, War (Cont.)

When are journalists going to grow up and stop telling themselves bedtime stories to the effect that Nixon is a power-mad maniac who spontaneously hatched that particularly aggressive policy toward Hanoi? Do you really believe that the United States made all of those concessions to China with nothing in return. You seem to forget that it was an

initiative of Russia which brought about the plans for Nixon's visit to Moscow. You don't really think that Mr. Kissinger went to Russia just to discuss whether or not to have barbeque on the menu at the banquet.

Journalists amaze me with their childish egocentrism. They assume that the Russians heard about all of this for the first time when Nixon announced it. Perhaps they realize that this is one of the best moves in international affairs that a U.S. administration has carried off in many years. Maybe that's why they fret and fuss and stamp their feet like children who have discovered that there is no Santa Claus.

P.S. They don't call him "Tricky Dicky" for nothing.

REGINALD ANDERSON.

Paris.

The Little Book

So E. B. White has updated "Elements of Style" (DIT, May 5). I hope he didn't change my favorite sentence in the 1959 edition.

"The subject of a sentence and the principal verb should not, as a rule, be separated by a phrase or clause that can be transferred to the beginning."

It's on page 23 in the hard-cover book.

HUGH BATES.

Jiddah, Saudi Arabia.

Vietnam And Nixon Last Stand

By W. F. Buckley

NEW YORK—President Nixon was altogether valiant in his speech, and he took heroic themes that may shudder of self-respect public, which respect, avalanche of telegrams in a ratio of 4-1, standing that the victory was on the other side, were as blubbing away. The stock market, which he the major pollroom. Western world, instantly a cover, for reasons unclear, uninitiated: if we are to have a world war, does it matter whether our money or out of the market? happened in the past, the majority is speaking out, not only in support of Richard and disdaining the kind of terms which one day is to get the editors of The New Times committed, so help One would hope that it ple would not be disengaged. That, in the end, they were not something more than purely rhetorical sallies, hearing the commander-in-chief to the enemy: You, going to get away with Navy and our Air Force permit it, will not permit to the Indochinese affair, meaning for America, is dead soldiers with noth completed. As regards a behind Mr. Nixon, a toll-heavily. At times it is our President.

Reduced Term

But then, inevitably, sets in...

1. We have drastically our peace terms. We have the enemy that he need not draw to his own borders, stand where he is, his 12 remaining where they are situated in South Vietnam ritory, occupying one in capital, at the gates of tw Indeed Mr. Nixon didn't e that his terms lapse if i not immediately accepted appear to be open-ended, there seems to be no stand in the way of the Vietnamese continuing i fensive until the opportu ment and then announce they will say sea-side

2. We are then plodding summing they will give r our 500 prisoners) within rod of four months to end our military role in all 6-china. Full out our troop to the harbor, stop aeris ty. During this period would appear to be not prevent the enemy from up his military inventory paratory to launching a sive, sometime after 2 months, are up 200 might not even need to 3. At four months pl would all appear to r the North Vietnamese, s the Soviet Union and the with the most advanced in their armory, against t Vietnamese deprived of force that can retaliate, the enemy, and of the u American Air Force. If f sible to find anywhere Nixon's speech or in ar ment issuing out of the i anything at all that w get that the interven months would find t Vietnamese military situ ally improved.

4. The Soviet Union, gravely challenged, we I imposed on it the bund demanding that its b boarded or searched. T putter about as they l tempting, if they find it tive, to penetrate the b der escort of minesweeper or two of them go do blame is impermissibly v the mine, rather than on tain of a U.S. warship, archeological aspect of a Meanwhile, Soviet offi permit Richard Nixon to Moscow under rhetorical his para-blockade—confi their strategic knowled four months from now t Vietnamese will consum aggression against South 1 and that the great Amer ple, speaking through im scribe, with our vast Am and Air Force, who a valiantly to war to det allies, after seven years, bignity, were reduced to s our defiance into the v cameras, while we tuck selves back in between c comforting oceans.

5. The International Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters are better than long ones. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials, but will be given to them signed and bearing the a complete address.

The Facts About Brezhnev Are Scarce, But His Reputation Is Big

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW (WP).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, who will be the dominant figure on the Soviet side during this week's talks with President Nixon, admits that he smokes too much. He likes to hunt and drive a car, he tells jokes with gusto and he likes to talk, often practicing a Russian form of circumlocution. He is married, has two children and two grandchildren, eats well, dresses with a care for detail if not for modern styles, and has the instincts of a politician. That is a brief description, yet it covers most of what is publicly known about him.

Mr. Brezhnev grew up far from the capital in the Ukraine, rose from humble origins, got himself an education, and entered politics, and was carried to the highest reaches of power by an influential patron, Mr. Khrushchev.

No Strong Mark

His ascendancy has not been accompanied by great popularity nor has he left a strong personal mark on his country. No one who has dealt with him, it seems, has a poor opinion of him, yet no one talks of him as an especially imposing figure. Mr. Brezhnev has protected himself from public exposure with a deliberateness that suggests some insecurity to diplomats in Moscow. When the French, for example, asked him to hold a news conference in Paris last fall, he refused. As general secretary of the Soviet party, he has given only one interview to the French Communist newspaper, *L'Humanité*. The questions posed by its re-

porter were gentle and predictable, yet they produced the only revealing anecdotes about Mr. Brezhnev on the public record.

He showed the reporter his cigarette case, equipped with a timer that allowed it to open only at a set interval. He had set it for 45 minutes between smokes. "Yesterday," Mr. Brezhnev said in the interview last fall, "using this system, I was able to smoke only 17 cigarettes all day."

L'Humanité's correspondent also discovered the general secretary's love for cars—a discovery that apparently prompted President Georges Pompidou of France to make him a gift of a Citroën-Maserati automobile.

"When I am driving," Mr. Brezhnev said in the interview, "I have the impression that nothing can happen..."

Perhaps the clearest indication of Mr. Brezhnev's caution was a television speech to the French during his visit. While he said how much he had enjoyed his



stay, French television officials reported that the speech had been recorded in Moscow before Mr. Brezhnev left for Paris. If he is careful in public, Mr. Brezhnev is described as talkative and friendly in private. In his

meetings with Mr. Pompidou, he did most of the talking, French officials reported. He also told many jokes, "some of them funny," as one participant put it. Chancellor Willy Brandt of

West Germany, the only other Western leader who has spent much time with Mr. Brezhnev, was reported to have received similar treatment.

With both of these leaders, Mr. Brezhnev has shown a broad knowledge of the issues under discussion. German sources report that in his meeting with Mr. Brandt on the Crimea last fall he was inadequately briefed on a couple of topics, but in general showed full command. In Paris, he handled himself with self-confidence, without notes and without obvious reference to his colleagues in the Politburo.

Mr. Brezhnev's heavy eyebrows and thick facial features have not helped his reputation. "I think a lot of people have made the mistake of underestimating him because he doesn't look so bright," said one of the Westerners in Moscow who has met him. The eyebrows are the subject of jokes among Russians. Westerners in Moscow have concluded that Premier Alexei N. Kosygin is more popular here than Mr. Brezhnev—a finding

based on a wide but unscientific sampling of Russian opinion.

One diplomat who knows them both says Mr. Kosygin reveals a greater capacity for toughness than does Mr. Brezhnev. "Kosygin seems to be capable of being as tough as tough could be," the diplomat said. "Brezhnev is a much more genial person."

And the diplomat noted, "Kosygin is a Stalin man; Brezhnev is a Khrushchev man."

Nevertheless, Mr. Brezhnev seems to have maneuvered Mr. Kosygin into a distinctly secondary position in the Soviet leadership and Mr. Brezhnev's position as number one is indisputable.

Collective Voice

The clues suggest that collective leadership in the Kremlin is still very much in force. Mr. Brezhnev is this spokesman for the collegium that chose him—although his maneuvering in office also reveals a concern to be a spokesman whose stature cannot be challenged. There are no signs of the self-

indulgence that marked Mr. Khrushchev's rule, and there no cult of Brezhnev, although there have been recent attempts in the press to build up his reputation. Ogonyok, a Soviet magazine, published an article 10 weeks ago entitled "In the Sum of Gumpowder," describing Brezhnev's role—which was then ed major—on the southern front against the Nazis, when he was a political commissar.

Life magazine reported recently that Henry Kissinger, and Brezhnev found "common philosophical ground" when they were last month. "There is genuinely warm moments between them," Life said. One Westerner who has seen Mr. Brezhnev says that a favorite tactic—the "like create a warm atmosphere, build trust."

Mr. Brezhnev has had an opportunity to test this with three major Western states: Mr. Brandt, Mr. Pompidou, Mr. Kissinger. This week he has a chance with Richard Nixon.



An 'Eerie Single-Mindedness'

In Hanoi, the War Is Everything

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI (NYT).—When Henry Kissinger briefed the White House press on May 9 about the decision to mine North Vietnamese ports, he ended by saying that he still hoped for a negotiated settlement. "Even in Vietnam," he said, "there must be some realities that transcend the parochial concern of the combatants."

The briefest visit to North Vietnam would probably revise Mr. Kissinger's hopes. It must be one of the most parochial countries on earth, seemingly wholly concerned with itself and its war.

Listening to the radio in a language one does not speak, one hears again and again—every few sentences it seems—the words "Mien-Nam Vietnam," meaning South Vietnam. Another familiar word is a name that newspapers spell "Nhiem-xon." The papers are all about Vietnam; the news from abroad concerns foreign comments on the war.

This single-mindedness is eerie to someone brought up in the casual, non-ideological American tradition. But it is plainly a factor that President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger must consider as they weigh practical possibilities of ending the war. Along with the concentration on the one subject, there is an air of supreme self-confidence—as far as can be told, quite genuine.

Rounding It Off

For example, a week ago a young man from Than Hoa, the most heavily bombed province, spoke about a bridge there at Hamrong. During the Johnson years, Americans bombed it repeatedly but never cut it. The North Vietnamese said they shot down 99 planes at the bridge by 1968—when the bombing was halted—and the young man said: "Nixon added one more last December to round it off."

A few days later, the U. S. command announced that Hamrong bridge had been cut. The young man was asked whether he had heard about it. "Oh yes," he said cheerily. "I heard it on the BBC. But if it is so, they will repair it soon."

The visitor has to rub his eyes and remember that this

small country—where carts are still pulled by water buffalo and an overwhelming proportion of the people live the simplest peasant lives—is fighting the United States.

Where does their confidence come from? Most foreign experts on Vietnam cite history as a major factor, and from here that seems convincing. The street that runs in front of the main hotel in Hanoi is named for King Ngo Quyen, who expelled the Chinese invaders in the year 938. Another street is named for the Trung sisters, who led a revolt against the Han Chinese in the 1st century.

In an odd way, the country that all this brings to mind is Israel. There, too, history has given the nation determination and self-confidence utterly out of proportion to its size. And there, too, there is the basic conviction—often irritating to allies—that the country cannot rely on outsiders but has to take care of itself.

Signs of Fanaticism

European Communist newspapers, like the few non-Communist journalists here, find much in North Vietnamese attitudes that go beyond determination to fanaticism. How, for example, should one react to an experience like the following:

The other day I was invited to the house where the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam has its representation in Hanoi—the former U. S. consulate general. There I met Miss Pham Thi Nguyen, a 22-year-old from South Vietnam.

Miss Nguyen, who talked with great animation and smiled shyly, said U. S. soldiers had killed her parents and eight brothers and sisters in a village near Da Nang, South Vietnam, in August, 1965. At the age of 15, she said, she stole explosives, made a mine and killed seven Americans.

She said she was taken prisoner in 1967 and tortured by U. S. and South Vietnamese soldiers. Among other actions, she said, they nailed her hands to a wooden table. She was eventually rescued by guerrillas, she continued, and joined them. She won designation as an "intrepid fighter" after killing 21 Ameri-

cans. In 1969, she walked to Hanoi—500 miles in three months.

Propaganda? Of course. Could there nevertheless be some truth in it? Judging by Miss Nguyen's demeanor as she told the story, yes. There are horrors enough on both sides in this war; we know anything can be true.

But there may be a different point to make of that conversation. It lies in the very fact that it was considered useful to tell such a chilling story. All wars brutalize, but there can have been few as brutalizing as this.

Toll Is Doubtful

Even without individual atrocity stories there is reason enough for the average North Vietnamese to feel bitterness. I saw Haiphong last week and parts of it—including a hospital, a school and extensive housing—have been flattened. The official figure of deaths from all-day raids April 16 is 244, but some Western diplomats think well over 1,000 may have died.

In these circumstances—and many other examples of destruction aimed at civilians—it is remarkable that most North Vietnamese continue to make a distinction between "aggressors" and other Americans. Strangers generally are treated with courtesy and kindness.

Another extraordinary fact is that the country is prepared to take more destruction. Or at least many people say so, and convincingly. Officials say they expect a further U. S. escalation. With that in mind, they have ordered most of Hanoi's residents to evacuate to the countryside.

In practical terms for Mr. Kissinger, all this means that counting on the North Vietnamese to be "reasonable" and fit into some neat global package is almost certainly misguided. There is simply no Western observer here who thinks Hanoi will give up its basic demand that President Nguyen Van Thieu resign from the Saigon administration.

One non-Communist observer here put it: "This is the same for them as 1940 for Britain. Or maybe it is something more. I've never met people like this. The threshold-of-pain theory does not work."

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT).—President Nixon arrives in Moscow today with the prospects for a significant improvement in Soviet-American relations more encouraging than at any time in recent years.

Despite the clouding of the pre-summit atmosphere by the Vietnam crisis, both Soviet and American officials in the last few days have emphasized that Vietnam will not prevent Mr. Nixon and Soviet leaders from reaching agreement on an impressive number of key issues, and from gaining a better understanding of each other's views on those that cannot be solved.

The weeklong summit will not, of course, bridge the ideological gap that has long separated the two superpowers. Nor will it mean an end to the rival military blocs or the continuing competition between the Soviet Union and the United States for influence in far corners of the world.

But the overall results of the summit are expected to provide a framework to take some of the edge off the competition, and make the pursuit of further agreements more attractive than the maintenance of tension and distrust.

Mr. Nixon will take with him to Moscow a book itemizing what is known in diplomatic jargon as "talking points," a detailed listing of subjects expected to arise during his talks with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy. The book, which contains the American position on all key issues, is highly classified. What follows is an educated guess at some of the "talking points" that will come up during the trip and how the issues might be resolved.

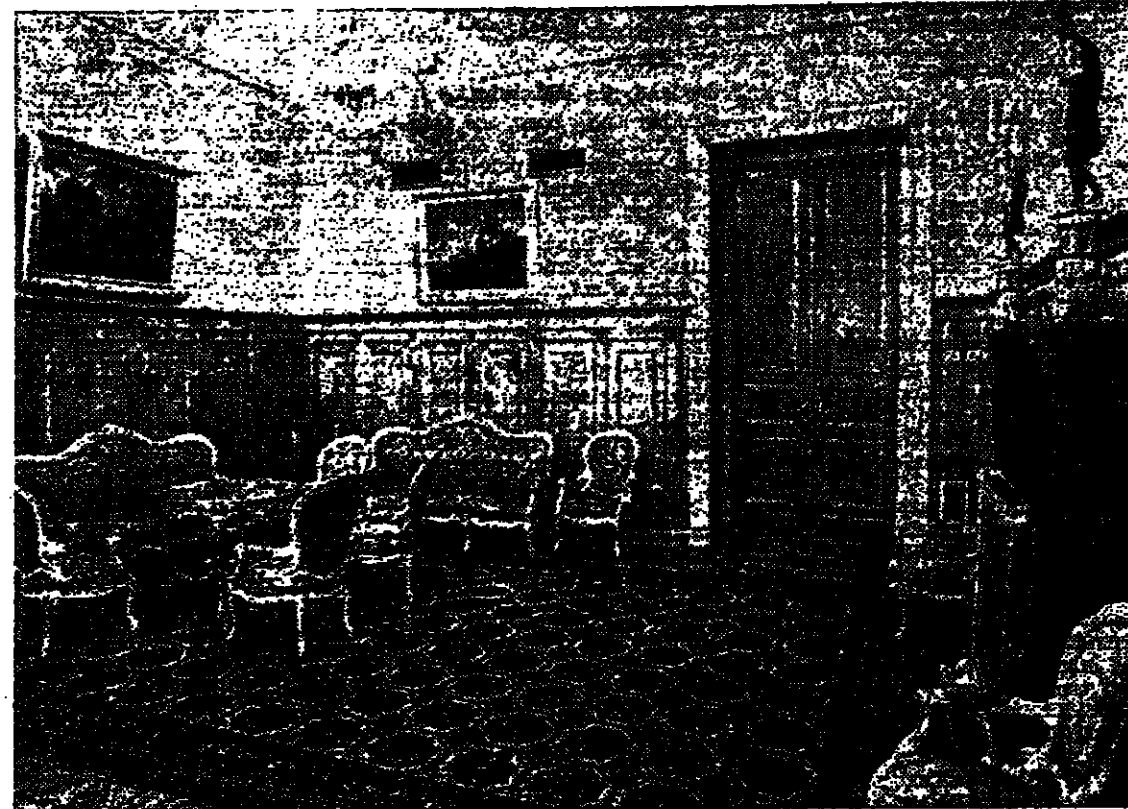
International Issues

EUROPE: Although it is quiet and relatively free of East-West tensions, Europe remains a high-priority item for the summit. Progress on issues relating to Europe is guaranteed as the result of the recent compromise in Bonn insuring the ratification of the West German-Soviet treaty of 1970, which serves as the linchpin for other agreements. A date will be discussed at the summit for the Big Four signing of the Berlin accord negotiated last fall, but which was held up until ratification of the German treaty.

Once the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France have given endorsement to the Berlin accord, which should remove that divided city as an East-West issue, the United States and other NATO countries will join with the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc nations in discussing the holding sometime next year of a conference on European security and cooperation, a conference long proposed by the Russians as a way to improve cooperation in Europe. Mr. Nixon will undoubtedly agree to communicate language supporting the conference, but will insist on telling the Soviet leaders that the Americans envisage the meeting as one that should do more than maintain the status quo in Europe. The United States believes the conference should also take steps to reduce the cold war barriers that still exist in Europe on the free flow of ideas and people.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev can also be expected to discuss the possibility of mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe, although no formal action is contemplated at this summit. Both sides, while publicly favoring the idea in principle, have shown no desire to rush into such negotiations for fear that they might upset the present strategic balance in Europe.

ASIA: Vietnam will, of course, be very much on both Mr. Nixon's and Mr. Brezhnev's minds. Mr. Nixon's sailing off of North



IN THE KREMLIN—Main study of Grand Kremlin Palace where President Nixon will have office during his visit to U.S.S.R. Palace is used as a residence for honored guests.

Vietnam's harbors caused some severe problems for the Soviet leaders, but their decision to go ahead with the summit indicated, louder than any words, that they were not going to let Vietnam block progress on East-West issues with the United States. But Mr. Brezhnev can be expected to repeat Soviet concern over the escalation of the fighting in Vietnam and to urge Mr. Nixon to return the United States to the Paris talks in the hope that a negotiated settlement can be reached. Mr. Nixon will probably repeat his belief that the Russians can do more than they have done to pressure Hanoi to show restraint and to adopt a genuine give-and-take approach in negotiations with the United States.

The Soviet leaders would be most interested in anything that Mr. Nixon volunteers about his trip last February to Peking, but because of the sensitivity of the China issue to the Soviet Union, it is quite possible that China will not be seriously discussed. Mr. Nixon may choose to repeat his oft-stated pledge not to take advantage of the Sino-Soviet rivalry, thereby assuring the Soviet Union that he is not interested in a deal with Peking at Moscow's expense. For fear of alienating China, which rejects the idea, Mr. Nixon will probably avoid being drawn into acceptance of Soviet plans for a world disarmament conference.

THE MIDDLE EAST: Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev have a direct interest in a settlement of the Middle East crisis, and the two sides are expected to discuss the Arab-Israeli dispute at some length. Mr. Nixon would like some commitment from the Russians to limit the arms flow in the area, but he is unlikely to get any Soviet support for the idea since Moscow seems to believe its main leverage on the Egyptians is its continued supply to them of war material.

Likewise, the Soviet leaders will probably fail to get Mr. Nixon to agree to communicate language that urges Israel to accept prior to any negotiations the principle of complete withdrawal from all territory occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The two sides may end up with language repeating support for the Nov. 22, 1967, UN Security Council resolution that called for a negotiated settlement of the war.

In the discussion of the Middle East, Mr. Nixon is sure to raise again his concern about big-power responsibility for the use made of military equipment by "client" states. He was angered by India's invasion of East Pakistan last December and the re-

fusal of Moscow to prevent that attack; he also felt that Moscow did not do enough to stop the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. However, Moscow has apparently advised the Egyptians not to launch an attack on Israel.

Bilateral Issues

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION: There seems no question but that the 1972 summit will be best remembered for the unveiling of the first Soviet-American limitation on strategic arms. Barring some last-minute hitches, the two sides seem to have just about wrapped up the first phase of the negotiations, which began in November, 1969. Aside from the details of the accord, the agreement is important because it makes implicit that the United States and the Soviet Union have dropped efforts to secure unilateral advantages in the arms race. The two superpowers now are agreed in principle on what Mr. Brezhnev has called "equal security" for both sides.

Under the first-stage agreement, the two powers will agree to announce a treaty limiting each side to something under 200 anti-ballistic missiles for defense of either their capitals or one or two offensive-missile sites. This defensive-missile treaty will be accompanied by some kind of agreement, short of a treaty that needs Senate approval, that will limit the number of land-based and submarine-based offensive intercontinental ballistic missiles to those either in operation or under construction. The two sides will pledge not to increase the number of launchers, but will be able to replace and modernize the equipment they now have.

In their private discussions, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev will probably stress their desire that the first-stage strategic arms limitation be followed up with a second accord that will reduce the number of weapons in each other's arsenal. The second stage, however, will be considerably more difficult to negotiate, because reduction of arms implies a degree of trust not yet present in Soviet-American relations.

The final communiqué undoubtedly will highlight the SALT agreement and affirm each side's desire to use their immense resources for peaceful endeavors instead of military ones.

INCIDENTS AT SEA: The two governments will also announce in Moscow final details on an agreement aimed at avoiding collisions and other harassment between naval vessels of the two countries on the high seas. Dur-

ing periods of tension—and even in times of calm—Soviet and American naval vessels have tended to follow one another so closely that collisions have occurred as well as many near-collisions. American officials believe that the agreement is symbolically important because it is the first one negotiated by each other's military establishment since they were allies in World War II.

ECONOMIC ISSUES: The United States and the Soviet Union are the world's greatest economic powers, but their commercial contacts are minimal, with trade averaging only about \$200 million yearly. In recent months, however, intensive discussions have taken place with an eye to raising that trade to about \$1 billion or \$2 billion yearly. Mr. Kosygin, the Soviet Union's top economic official, will undoubtedly stress to Mr. Nixon his country's strong desire to see a closer economic relationship with the United States.

During the summit, talks will continue on a Soviet-American comprehensive trade agreement, setting goals for commerce over the next few years and removing restrictions set by each side on the other's goods and services.

On specific issues, the two sides will announce details of a merchant agreement that will allow more Soviet and American ships to stop at each other's ports and setting up an arrangement by which most trade between the two countries will be carried in either Soviet or American-flag vessels.

There may be some progress noted to a resolution of the Soviet Union's long-standing World War II lend-lease debt to the United States. At last count, the two sides were \$500 million apart. The Soviet-American trade agreement would provide for granting the Russians equal tariff treatment—the so-called most-favored-nation treatment—and allow the Soviet Union to re-

ceive U.S. government-bac credits. As part of the package, the Soviet Union, determined to boost its count

most production, may agree to 10-year deal to buy American grains.

One of Moscow's chief object is the import of highly sophisticated U.S. technology, prima in the computer field. To pay this, the Russians have been trying to interest American firms in developing Soviet mineral sources in Siberia. Because of energy crises in the United States, several natural gas and petroli companies have discussed d with Moscow.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION: Both sides have shown an interest in more joint projects in medicine and other fields.

Earlier this year, the Soviet Union and the United States signed an agreement setting joint committees to fight cancer, cancer and environmental health problems. At the summit, the two sides are expected to discuss formation of another effort to combat environmental problems in general. No one expects that these joint efforts will have any short-range impact in the universal war. But the symbolism of the two nuclear powers' combined efforts on behalf mankind serves to reassure a number of people.

In Moscow, Mr. Nixon will also make final an agree between the countries' agencies setting 1975 as the for a joint seeking in again an accord with significant symbolic effect. The United States and the Soviet Union have ready signed a two-year re of cultural, scientific and nological exchange.

CIVIL LIBERTIES: Although there is no formal agenda in Moscow talks, Mr. Nixon given private assurances to a Jewish groups that he raise in private the subject Soviet Jewry in his discus with Soviet leaders.

There are some three million Soviet Jews, of whom about have requested permission to Israel. In the last year, the sians, in a gesture to world ion, have let about 2,000 emigrate each month. The police have also taken harsh action against some other ac-

Mr. Nixon is not likely to the matter of political dissid in the Soviet Union, during talks. The administration's re ale is that an improved Soviet-American ties leads to more contact with West through more exch and more tourists. Soviet off in turn, may complain about U.S. funding of a Liberty and the Voice of A ica's Russian service, a broadcast material unaccept to Moscow.

Ads.

It's fun to read the ads in the Herald Tribune — for people, places, goods and services all over Europe, all over the world. And if you want to place an ad — a single personal item or a whole campaign — no better medium than the Trib. Rates are reasonable.

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Upbeat Economic Data, a Proof of Recovery, Bolster Investor Confidence on Wall Street

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

By Thomas E. Mullaney

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	May 14	May 7	May 13
Commodity Index.....	130.6	115.6	109.0
*Currency in circ.....	\$41,309,000	\$41,010,000	\$37,206,000
*Total Loans.....	\$87,731,000	\$87,584,000	\$83,757,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,714,000	2,708,000	2,827,000
Auto production.....	183,777	182,345	176,394
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	8,647,000	8,719,800	8,646,000
Freight ton loadings.....	523,335	515,845	515,845
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	30,888,000	30,748,000	28,617,000
Business failures.....	203	202	238

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

†April Prior Month 1871

Employed	81,205,000	81,241,000	79,033,000
Unemployed	5,079,000	5,072,000	5,086,000
	March	Prior Month	1971
Industrial production.	109.6	108.9	103.5
*Personal income ...	\$805,100,000	\$801,800,000	\$558,300,000
*Money supply	\$233,500,000	\$231,200,000	\$219,700,000

Money supply	\$233,970,900	\$231,200,000	\$219,100,000
Consumer's Price Index.	124.8	123.8	119.3
Constructn Contracts	159	155	142
*Mrs. Inventories ..	\$101,120,000	\$101,930,860	\$100,500,000
		Jan. Prior Month	1971
*Exports	\$4,220,700	\$3,858,600	\$3,733,300
*Imports	\$4,539,800	\$4,132,300	\$3,683,400

*Data compiled by Economic Subsystem for publication by Bureau of Economic Analysis

Commodity index, based on 1987=100, the consumers price index, based on 1987=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1987=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled

estimated 30 percent still outstanding at the final maturity (compared to only 20 percent for most issues). As Carrier will have the money it raises at its disposal for a longer period of time than it would if it had to pay off the bonds at maturity, it is expected to reflect this in its terms.

Although last week's pricings imply a decline in borrowing costs, some bankers question whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

The secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about \$8 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers say. (Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about \$5 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bank-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

so if it did not have so many outside members to come with

With many economic statistics now available for April, together with the revised data for the first quarter, it is obvious that the economy has been pulsating strongly.

U.S. BUSINESS ACTIVITY WILL BE AT AN even-faster beat as the year progresses. Some economists have begun to raise their year-end forecasts by a few billion dollars, and the consensus prediction of a \$100-billion increase in the gross national product for 1972 looks better and better with each new economic statistic issued.

Amex and C

By Elizabeth

NEW YORK, May 21 (NYT)— in progress this week on the A ago on Friday, May 19, the inde Friday at 27.86, up a respectable

An interesting sidelight was came on last Monday as the we on Friday—24.42 for the former and

The almost steady, slow rise gains to some of the bluechip ty

For example, Carnation, the

In the over-the-counter market

Among the movers, American points. Barnes-Hind Pharmaceutical Scanning ended at 54 1/2, up ab-

active trading. Several market averages closely approached their

There were 1,132 issues on the New York Stock Exchange that scored gains, while 645 showed declines and 170 ended with no net change. Turnover increased to 78.3 million shares from 71.9 million the week before.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average climbed 19.71 points to 961.54; The New York Times combined average advanced 17.45 to 616.91; Standard & Poor's 500-stock index moved up 2.60 to 108.98, and the stock exchange composite rose 1.35 to 60.54.

Exchange. The week's volume leader was **American Telephone**, which rose $\frac{3}{8}$ to 42 $\frac{7}{8}$, on a turnover of 970,900 shares. The issue traded within a small fraction of its year's low of 43 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Gulf Oil Active
The second most active issue was Gulf Oil, which slipped 3/8

was Gulf Oil, which slipped 3/8 to 24 3/4, with 969,000 shares changing hands. This issue made a new 1972 low of 23 3/4 during the week before firming.

In third spot was Federal National Mortgage Association, known as Fanny Mae, which

dropped 1 1/8 to \$1 7/8 on 918,500 shares. The company said this week its 1972 earnings should stabilize in comparison with the dramatic profit rise in 1971, when share earnings climbed to \$1.43 a

International Nickel gained 1 5/8 to 32 1/8 on a turnover of 810,900 shares. There was considerable institutional activity in the issue. In fifth place on the

active list was Eastern Air Lines, trading 651,100 shares. The stock climbed 2 to 30. Airline issues were stronger during the week on prospects for improved earnings.

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

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Over-Counter Market

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Net chrgs	Bonds	Sales in	51,000	High	Low	Lim
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[illegible]

NJ Bell 9.35s	172	114%	113%	114%	+ 4%	RCA 91490	19	113	112%	112%
NJ Bell 74s1017	55	98%	98	98%	+ 1%	RCA 9575	44	70%	70%	70%

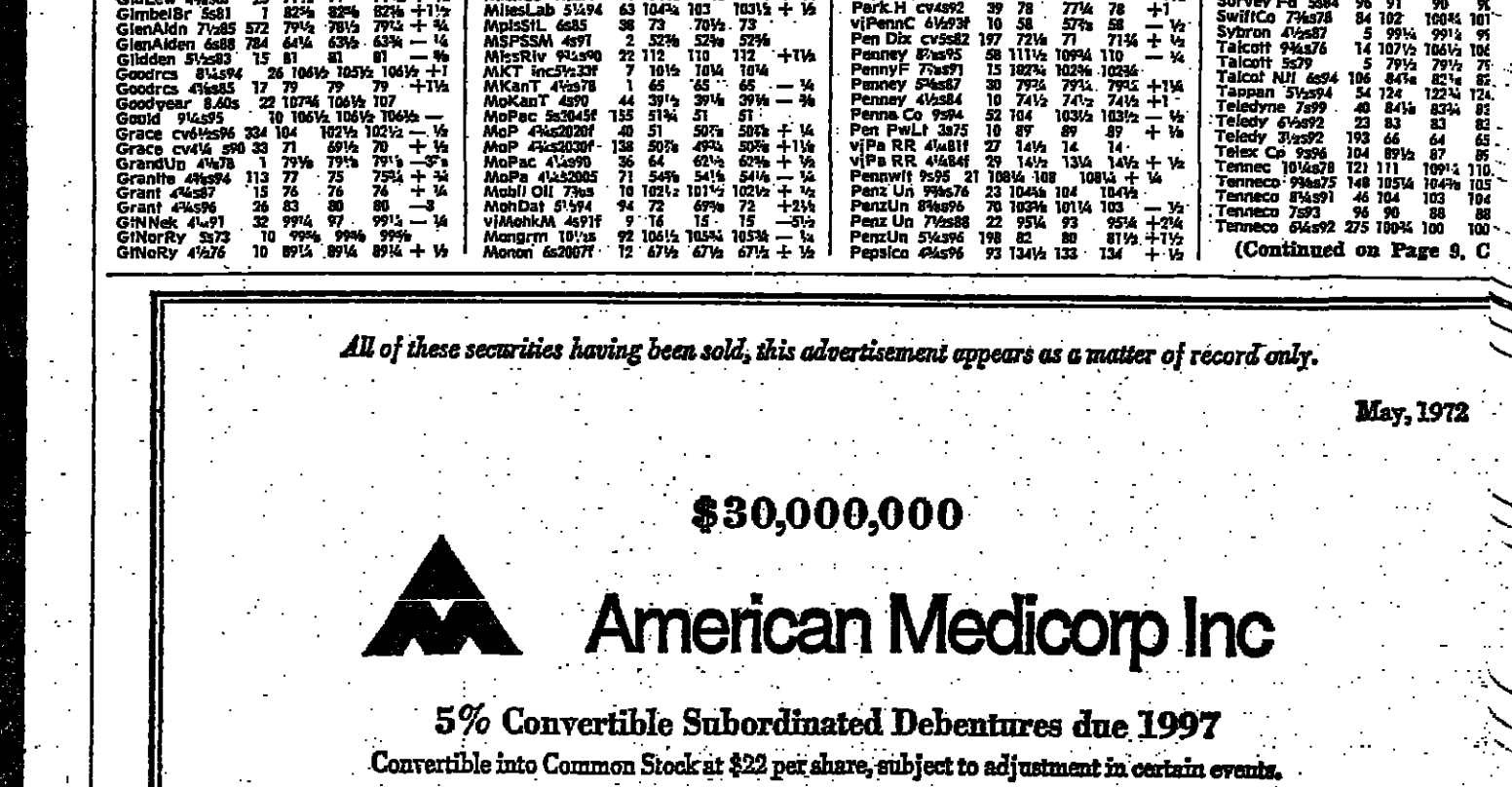
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Norstar 24375	10	89 1/2	88 1/4	89 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Northrup 43487	72	72	71 1/4	72	+ 1/4

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Wrestling 7/25	54	105%	104	104					
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Wrestling 7/25/94	25	101%	101%	101%	+	14%			
Wrestling 7/25/94	78	74%	75%	76%					
Oak Ind 7/25/94	140	67%	65%	67	+	15%			
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Wrestling 7/25/94	20	100%	100%	100%	+				
Wrestling 7/25/94	25	101%	101%	101%	+	14%			
Wrestling 7/25/94	78	74%	75%	76%					
Oak Ind 7/25/94	140	67%	65%	67	+	15%			
Oak Ind 7/25/94	118	98%	98	99	+	3%			
Wrestling 7/25/94	20	100%	100%	100%	+				
Wrestling 7/25/94	91	89	88	88%	+	11%			
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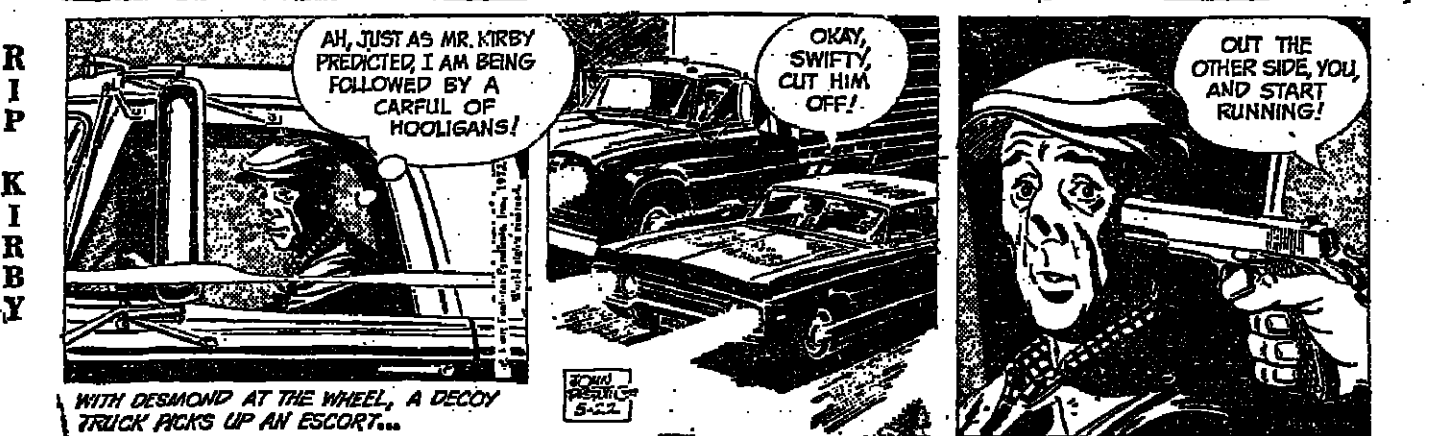
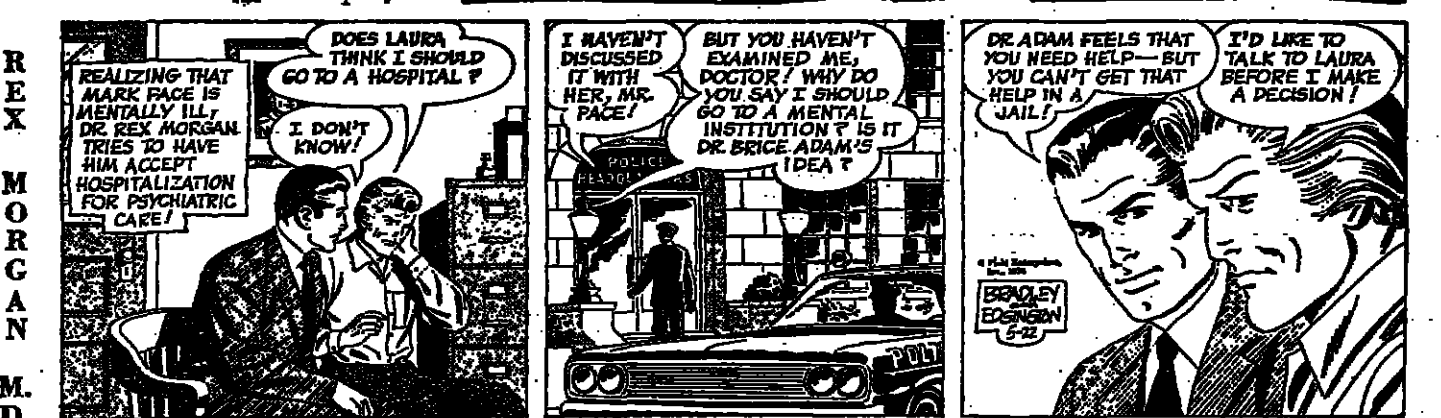
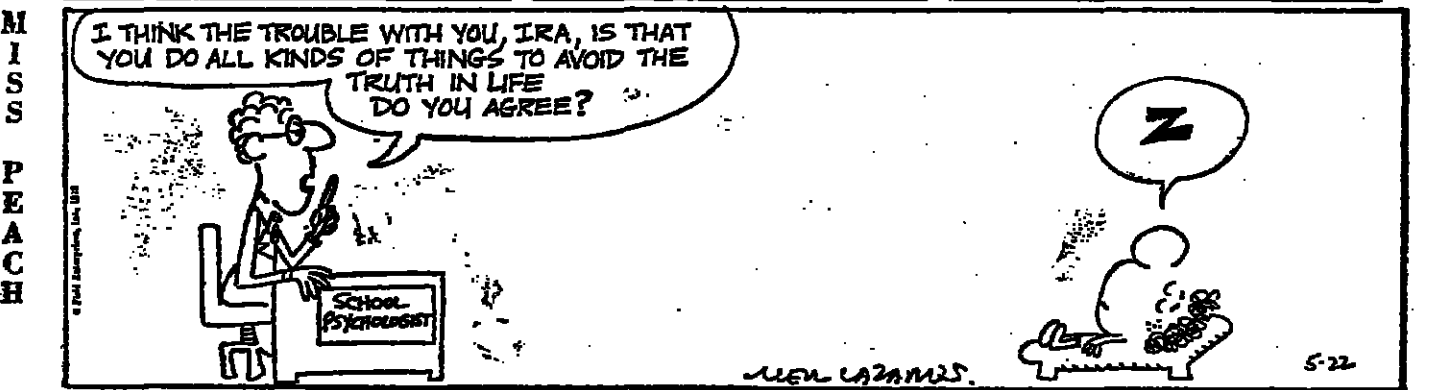
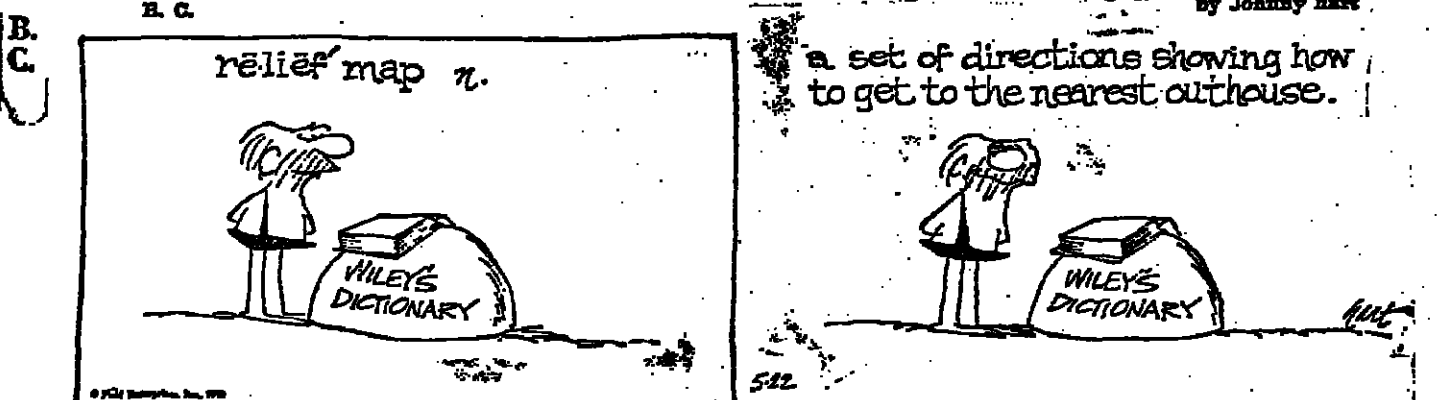
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OhBeIT 62s-28	35	88%	88	88		SoCenBel 64s	29	107%	100%	101

Ohio Eds 3674	1	94%	94%	94%	+ 1%	SoBellTel 7,924	74	112%	111%	11%
Ohio Eds 3675	15	90%	90%	90%	+ 1%	SoBellTel 7,906	46	42%	42%	102%
Ohio Pw 74476	37	102%	101%	101%	- 1%	So Bell Tel 7,857	70	81%	80%	82%
Ohio Pw 74476	37	99%	99%	99%	+ 1%	So Bell Tel 7,860	77	93%	92%	81%
Okla G 419487	41	73%	73%	73%	- 1%	SoBellTel 7,860	77	93%	92%	81%
Omeida 51288	40	85%	85%	85%	- 1%	SoCalGas 8,838	11	109%	108%	109%
Oslo Eliv 64956	64	104	103	103	- 1%	SoCalGas 8,838	11	109%	108%	109%
Outh M 74496	7	100%	100	100%		SoConGas 9,695	45	113	113	117%
						SoNGas 9,476	74	107%	107%	107%
						SoNGas 7,7691	3	100%	100%	100%

[illegible]

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South were using Precision, but were not very precise on this occasion. North's rebid of one no-trump, following the strong artificial one-club opening bid, showed the equivalent of a no-trump opening using standard methods. His preference to two spades on the next round should have discouraged South, since with a promising hand he would have jumped to three spades.

South's jump to four no-trump broke one of the basic rules of Blackwood: Never ask for aces holding two possible quick losers in an unbid suit. If South was determined to look for a slam, a better course would have been to bid three hearts over two spades, hoping to determine whether North held any club control.

Since spades and diamonds had been bid, naturally by the opponents, West thought he had to guess which of the other suits turned out to be fatal. The declarer was delighted that West had not led clubs, and won in his hand with the heart ace. He drew trumps, cashed dummy's heart winners to discard a club, and led a club.

East put up the club king and routinely returned a heart. After South ruffed, he had no trouble guessing which way to finesse in diamonds. He knew that East had begun with three spades and five hearts, so that the majority of diamonds was sure to be on his left. West was therefore likely to have the diamond queen, so South led the nine and let it run. When this held, the ten was finessed, and the declarer was able to make the slam with five spade tricks, four diamond tricks and three heart tricks.

The chief defensive error was

by West, who should have guessed the winning opening lead. East had an opportunity to make a lead-directing double of five hearts and had not taken it. Therefore he had no positive desire for a heart lead. But he could well have a positive desire for a club lead, and this negative inference would have defeated the slam.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West (D)	East	South
1 ♠	1 ♠	1 ♠
2 ♠	2 ♠	2 ♠
3 ♠	3 ♠	3 ♠
4 ♠	4 ♠	4 ♠
5 ♠	5 ♠	5 ♠
6 ♠	6 ♠	6 ♠
7 ♠	7 ♠	7 ♠

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

STAR, ASIA, PIA, ECHO, PIONE, BIAHIA, SHON, ARTILLERY, HULL, RESISTANCE, SHARK, CLAMK, TIEBINS, ONE, TACT, MILLIE, FALL, ESK, MAINTA, BASAL, TERROR, ALPHANTIS, AUDIT, THE, HINT, TABLE, AL, SITACTIE, SLUR, BLAD, POUHER, STR, AL, BIE, TIO, TOTS, SYNDOD, SUNIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VUMEA
CITHY
RUFUTE
RYMLG

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Saturday's Jumble: NEWLY - BARON - POLLEN - AUTUMN

Answer: Make nothing of it - ANNUL

BOOKS

HOAX

The Inside Story of the Howard Hughes-Clifford Irving Affair

By Stephen Fay, Lewis Chester and Magnus Linklater
Illustrated. Viking. 310 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU might think that by this time the Howard Hughes-Clifford Irving affair has had it—that nothing more could possibly be added to newspaper and magazine accounts that have already detailed the book swindle all the way down to the organic prisms that danced in the imagination of co-conspirator Richard Siskind, or the police measure-bills that adorned the walls of Irving's childhood home. So you might be inclined to conclude that "Hoax," an account of the caper by three young reporters from the Sunday Times of London, is simply not worth bothering with—that enough is enough.

Well, you would be wrong. For one thing, Messrs. Fay, Chester and Linklater do offer new details for cases at least that seem new to this reviewer. They have told, for instance, how Irving was inadvertently trapped into telling all to the district attorney because when two reporters told him that they knew "all about Meier" (meaning John Meier, the former Hughes aide who at one point was suspected of being Irving's conduit to Hughes) Irving thought they were referring to Stanley Meyer, the Hollywood reporter who had given Irving the key material (by former Hughesman Noel Dickrich and Hughes-watcher Jim Phelan) on which Irving's manuscript was based. And the authors of "Hoax" have revealed, for another instance, how at least one investigator, a handwriting analyst with the U.S. Postal Service, concluded that it was the Irvings themselves who produced the forgeries of Hughes's signature and handwriting. Which is to mention just two of a dozen beams of light that are thrown by this book on the whole confusing affair.

You would be wrong because, for another thing, the authors of "Hoax" have put the whole story together so that it reads, not as a series of shocking revelations exploding before a baffled but curious public (as it did in the versions that unfolded in the press), but instead as an almost fictional caper marked by both brilliant planning and incredible luck. (For instance, Irving apparently had no idea that the Dietrich-Phelan material even existed when he first approached McGraw-Hill with his project; his acquisition of the manuscript came later—by pure luck, or so it seems—and it was this windfall that prompted him to change the project from an authorized biography to an autobiography, and to raise the advance from McGraw-Hill by \$100,000.)

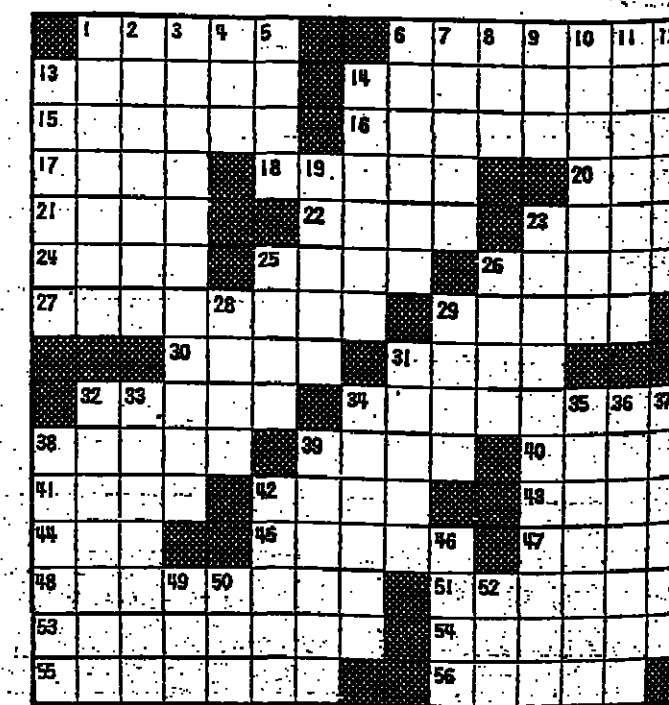
But "Hoax" will remain last word on the affair, better account comes along, it is not likely that a better will come along, for even Irving's own projects tell the story more full on earth is going to believe.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is
York Times book reviewer

CROSSWORD

By Will

- | ACROSS | DOWN |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 News items | 1 Run |
| 2 Plant pores | 2 Historic creek |
| 3 Spirited | 3 Unyielding |
| 4 Travel hiatus | 4 Ring decision |
| 5 Continued | 5 Roger's entries: |
| 6 Vegetable | 6 Abbr. |
| 7 Gumbie | 6 Mushroom stalks |
| 8 Scum | 7 " of good will" |
| 9 Army man: Abbr. | 8 W.W. II agency |
| 10 Word after school | 9 Kind of scene |
| 11 Bedouin hat cord | 10 Nemesis was one |
| 12 Small case | |
| 13 Very, in Nice | |
| 14 Mortimer | |
| 15 Replacements of a sort | |
| 16 Jump | |
| 17 Olympic | |
| 18 Moroccan city | |
| 19 Third party with you and me | |
| 20 Con-man's aide | |
| 21 Artifice | |
| 22 Resembling | |



Bee Bee Scores Easy Preakness Upset

